ployment. The bulk of the immigration certificates issued under that schedule are handed over to the Jewish Agency, which distributes them among the various countries.

The money required for Palestine is raised by means of voluntary contributions to two funds, the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth Leyisrael), which buys land and lets it to settlers on perpetual leases, and the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayessod), which looks after agricultural colonization, industrial development, the upkeep of schools, etc. Before the War the contributions to the Zionist funds were small, but they have greatly increased since the Balfour Declaration. Between 1921 and June 30, 1932, the revenues of the Keren Hayessod reached a total of £4,714,000, and those of the Jewish National Fund a sum of about £2,250,000. Besides, much larger sums were placed in Palestine by private Jewish investors in the purchase of land, the laying out of plantations, the building of houses, in mortgages, in industrial and commercial concerns, etc.

The agricultural population increased as a result of immigration and the influx of capital. Of the total area of Palestine, measuring about 26,000,000 dunam (6,500,000 acres), about half is cultivable. In 1933 the Jews owned 1,100,000 dunam (of which a million are cultivable), as compared with 400,000 in 1920; 300,000 dunam of the Jewish land

belong to the National Fund. In 1920 the population of the Jewish agricultural settlements amounted to 15,000, in 1933 to 50,000, of whom about two-thirds lived by agriculture. A great part of the Plain of Esdraelon (Emek Jesreel), the largest in Palestine, has been acquired by the Jews since 1921, and more than twenty settlements have been founded there; in 1933 they had about 7000 inhabitants, engaged chiefly in dairy farming. A further area for about thirty new settlements has been acquired in the coastal plain, where orange plantations form the basis of agriculture. In 1920 only about 30,000 dunam were planted with oranges, of which 10,000 belonged to Jews; by 1933 the area had